

ORDINANCE No. \_\_\_\_\_

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BRYAN, TEXAS, AMENDING CHAPTER 130, ZONING, OF THE CITY OF BRYAN CODE OF ORDINANCES, BY ADDING “CREDIT ACCESS BUSINESS” TO THE LIST OF POTENTIALLY ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE RETAIL (C-2) ZONING DISTRICT WITH PRIOR APPROVAL OF A CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT AND ADDING USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS THAT SHALL APPLY TO CREDIT ACCESS BUSINESS USES CITY-WIDE; REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HERewith; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING A PENALTY CLAUSE; FINDING AND DETERMINING THAT THE MEETINGS AT WHICH THIS ORDINANCE WAS PASSED WERE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AS REQUIRED BY LAW; PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**WHEREAS**, certain credit access businesses engage in abusive and predatory lending practices, offering easy money to those members of our community who are in a tight spot with onerous terms and fees; and

**WHEREAS**, the practices of certain access businesses cause members of our community to become trapped in a cycle of short term, high interest loans resulting in large debt and huge payments; and

**WHEREAS**, the Pew Charitable Trusts, in their publication entitled *Payday Lending in America: Who Borrows, Where they Borrow, and Why*, (July 2012), wrote that “payday loans are sold as two-week credit products that provide fast cash, but borrowers are actually indebted for an average of five months per year.” The report further noted that “on average, a borrower takes out eight loans of \$375 each per year and spends \$520 on interest;” and

**WHEREAS**, the Pew Charitable Trusts, in their publication entitled *Payday Lending in America: Who Borrows, Where they Borrow, and Why*, (July 2012), also noted: “How much borrowers spend on loans depends heavily on the fees permitted by their state. The same \$500 storefront loan would generally cost about \$55 in Florida, \$75 in Nebraska, \$87.50 in Alabama, and \$100 in Texas, even if it were provided by the same national company in all those states. Previous research has found that lenders tend to charge the maximum permitted in a state;” and

**WHEREAS**, the Pew Charitable Trusts, in their publication entitled *Payday Lending in America: Who Borrows, Where they Borrow, and Why*, (July 2012), also stated that “the vast majority of borrowers use the loans on a long-term basis, not temporary one. Thus it seems that the payday loan industry is selling a product few people use as designed and that imposes debt that is consistently more costly and longer lasting than advertised;” and

**WHEREAS**, the Community Financial Services Association of America (CFSA), the national trade association for companies that offer small dollar, short-term loans or payday advances includes the following in the “Member Best Practices” as listed on its internet site (<http://cfsaa.com/cfsa-member-best-practices.aspx>): “Members shall not allow customers to rollover a payday advance (the extension of an outstanding advance by payment of only a fee) unless expressly authorized by state law, but in such cases where authorized will limit rollovers to four or the state limit, whichever is less.” The need for consumer understanding was also outlined on this website: “A contract between a member and the customer must fully outline the terms of the payday advance transaction. Members agree to disclose the cost of the service fee both as a dollar amount and as an annual percentage rate (“APR”);” and

**WHEREAS**, the Center for Responsible Lending, a non-profit, non-partisan organization, states on its internet site ([http://www.responsiblelending.org/other-consumer-loans\\_tools-resources/fast-facts.html](http://www.responsiblelending.org/other-consumer-loans_tools-resources/fast-facts.html)) that: “car title loans are based on the value of a borrower’s car - the ability to repay the loans is not a factor in the lending decision...”; “loan rates for a car title are typically 20-30 times that of rates charged by credit card issuers...”; “the average car title customer renews their loan 8 times...”; and, “on a \$500 title loan, this average customer will pay back \$650 in interest over eight months; the principal borrowed will be in addition;” and

**WHEREAS**, lenders hold onto the motor vehicle title and when borrowers cannot continue to pay the fees, they can lose their vehicles, which can drastically affect the borrower’s means of transportation for work and other essential household functions; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council of the City of Bryan desires to enact additional zoning regulations to protect and enhance the livability of the city, encourage the stabilization of property and property values, and ensure the harmonious, orderly and efficient growth and development of the City; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council of the City of Bryan deems it necessary to address the congregation of credit access businesses within the city limits of the City of Bryan; and

**WHEREAS**, the Planning and Zoning Commission during its regular meeting on..... recommended that the City’s zoning regulations be amended to include definitions and regulations for credit access businesses; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council has held a public hearing on the proposed amendment to the Zoning Ordinance for which notice was published at least fifteen days prior to the hearing date;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF BRYAN, TEXAS:**

1.

That the City Council finds and determines the foregoing recitals to be true and correct and hereby makes them part of this ordinance.

2.

That Chapter 130, Zoning, of the Bryan Code of Ordinance is hereby amended by adding the following definition to Section 130-3:

*Credit access business* means a credit services organization that obtains for a consumer or assists a consumer in obtaining an extension of consumer credit in the form of a deferred presentment transaction or a motor vehicle title loan.

3.

That Chapter 130, Zoning, of the Bryan Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by adding the use “Credit Access Business” to the list of potentially allowed land uses in the Retail (C-2) zoning district with prior approval of a Conditional Use Permit in Section 130-14(c) (Retail District) as follows:

(c) *Conditional uses*. Any conditional use allowed in the office district with the addition of:

- Automobile repair/sales/rental;
- Boat repair/sales/rental;
- Commercial amusement (outdoor);
- Credit access business;
- Heating or air conditioning sales or service;
- Heliport or helistop;
- Ice company sales--Wholesale;
- Mini-warehouse or self-storage;
- Motorcycle sales/rental/service;
- Moving company;
- Night club or tavern(<= 5,000 square feet);
- Office--Showroom/warehouse;
- Theater--Outdoor;
- Printing company;
- Recycling collection point;
- Trailer rental;
- Truck rental.

4.

That Chapter 130, Zoning, of the Bryan Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by removing the use “Credit Access Business” from the list of potentially allowed land uses in the Commercial (C-3) zoning district with prior approval of a Conditional Use Permit in Section 130-15(c) (Commercial District) as follows:

(c) *Conditional uses.* Any conditional use allowed in the retail district with the exception of credit access business, and with the addition of:

- Cabinet shop;
- Cemetery;
- College or university;
- Flea market;
- Golf course or country club;
- Heliport or helistop;
- Manufacturing;
- Machine shop;
- Moving company;
- Multifamily dwelling;
- Recovery facility;
- Refuse systems;
- Rodeo grounds;
- Stable--Commercial.

5.

That Chapter 130, Zoning, of the Bryan Code of Ordinances is hereby amended by adding a new subsection 130-34(n) to read as follows:

(n) *Credit Access Business:*

- (1) A structure containing a credit access business shall be located at least 1,000 feet from another structure containing another credit access business, as measured in a straight line between the nearest points of one structure to the other structure.
- (2) A lot containing a credit access business shall be located at least 200 feet from any lot zoned or used for residential purposes, as measured in a straight line between the nearest points of one lot to the residential lot.
- (3) A lot containing a credit access business shall not be located on property fronting a street classified as a Major Arterial or greater, as designated by the Bryan Thoroughfare Plan.
- (4) No credit access business shall be permitted on a lot wholly or partially located within the West Villa Maria Corridor Overlay District, the FM 2818 Corridor Overlay District, the FM 158 Corridor Overlay District, or the SH 47 Corridor Overlay District.
- (5) A credit access business shall be situated only within a freestanding structure and shall be not collocated in the same structure as other uses.

6.

That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

7.

That the Code of the City of Bryan, as amended, shall remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance.

8.

That if any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any purpose, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected thereby and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable.

9.

That it is hereby found and determined that the meetings at which this ordinance was passed were open to the public, as required by Section 551.001 et seq., Texas Government Code, and that advance public notice of the time, place and purpose of said meetings was given.

10.

It is the intention of the City Council that this ordinance shall become a part of the Bryan City Code and it may be renumbered and codified therein accordingly

11.

That a person who violates any section of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable in accordance with Section 1-14 of the City of Bryan Code.

12.

That the City Secretary is directed to publish this ordinance in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Bryan in compliance with the provisions of the City Charter, which publication shall be sufficient if it contains the title of this ordinance, the penalty provided therein for violation thereof, and the effective date of the ordinance.

13.

That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its final passage and publication as required by law. The effective date of this Ordinance will be August 1, 2014.

PRESENTED AND GIVEN first reading the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014, at a \_\_\_\_\_ meeting of the City Council of the City of Bryan, Texas; and given a second reading, passed and approved on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014, by a vote of \_\_\_\_\_ yeses and \_\_\_\_\_ noes at a \_\_\_\_\_ meeting of the City Council of the City of Bryan, Texas.

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Lynne Stratta, City Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jason P. Bienski, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Janis Hampton, City Attorney